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ABSTRACT

To test the strength of a booklist as a selection aid, an experimental/control group research design was used in the Lexington Library of the Davidson County (North Carolina) Public Library System to measure the effect of a booklist on the circulation of a group of fiction books that had not been checked out from the library in 4 years or longer. Out of a random sample of 70 titles, 35 were listed on an unannotated booklist printed on brightly colored paper and entitled "Fiction for Winter Reading," and 35 control copies were not advertised in any manner. Both experimental and control group books were shelved in their usual locations throughout the course of the 8-week study. A total of 891 booklists were distributed using three different methods, and any library user who checked out one of the booklist titles was asked to complete a brief questionnaire designed to determine whether the booklist was used to aid selection and how the booklist was obtained. An analysis of variance revealed that books in the experimental group circulated significantly more than their counterparts in the control group, leading to the conclusion that booklists are an effective selection aid. Nine references, a summary of questionnaire responses, and a copy of the booklist are provided. (Author/KM)

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO

THE EFFECT OF A BOOKLIST ON THE CIRCULATION OF FICTION BOOKS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN BORROWED FROM A PUBLIC LIBRARY IN FOUR YEARS OR LONGER

A MASTER'S PROJECT SUBMITTED TO
THE FACULTY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE AND
EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
MASTER OF LIBRARY SCIENCE DEGREE

BY
NANCY B. PARRISH

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA
JUNE 1986

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THE EFFECT OF A BOOKLIST ON THE CIRCULATION OF FICTION BOOKS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN BORROWED FROM A PUBLIC LIBRARY IN FOUR YEARS OR LONGER

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Time, effort and funds are expended in public libraries to select materials for use by library clientele. Librarians prepare a variety of aids, such as booklists, displays, signs, posters and brochures, to assist library users in their efforts to locate and select materials, thereby increasing the use of these materials. We must then ask "Are the time and effort spent in preparing these aids worthwhile?" This paper will try to answer this question for one type of selection aid -- the booklist. Other questions which will be addressed include: Should librarians prepare booklists because we have done so traditionally or is it important to determine the effectiveness of booklists to increase the use of library materials? There are a number of implications for the use of booklists in public libraries. Some of these, mentioned in the following paragraphs, have been the impetus for this study of booklists.

Some benefits of booklists make their use appealing especially when public library budgets are strained. Librarians often need to develop inexpensive methods to aid the library user in finding materials and to increase the use of materials. Booklists can be inexpensively yet

attractively prepared, and updated quickly and easily, especially by using microcomputers. Eye-catching graphics which enhance the appeal of the booklists can be easily designed using microcomputer software.

As a selection device, a booklist may assist those who come to the library with no particular item in mind -- the browsers. A number of studies have shown that many people who use public libraries choose books by browsing the collection or a particular section of it. For example, in a study of the frequency of browsing as a selection method, Willard and Teece (1983) interviewed adult library users as they exited one public library. Almost 50% of the interviewed adults indicated that they had come to the library to browse. Likewise, browsing was the most popular selection method indicated by respondents in a study conducted in a representative sample of Illinois public libraries to examine user satisfaction with books. Forty-six percent of the patrons responding selected books by browsing (Baker, 1983).

Booklists can be taken home by the library patron, thus they are useful beyond the confines of the library (Taylor, 1982, p. 179). Moreover, their influence as a selection aid can extend over a period of time.

Booklists may also help compensate for limitations in the bibliographic access provided by the catalog. That is, a booklist may provide enhanced access to a topic for which there is no easy access or one with no access -- for example increased access to mysteries, westerns, or science fiction books (Taylor, p. 179).

We can design ways to measure the effectiveness of booklists for increasing the use of materials as indicated by circulation records. It is important to determine the effectiveness in order to emphasize the use of booklists to obtain the greatest impact. We can use booklists for various categories of books to see whether there are differences in effectiveness from one to the other. We can ask patrons how they selected a particular book to determine the influence of booklists as selection aids.

This study measures the effect of a booklist on the circulation of a group of fiction books which have not been checked out from a public library in four years or longer. This particular category was selected to test the strength of a booklist as a selection aid. In the past, booklists have been shown to increase the use of books in a variety of subjects. This study measures the ability of booklists to increase the use of non-popular works -- works that have not been checked out in four years or more. An

experimental/control group research design was used in one public library.

ASSUMPTIONS

Certain assumptions about booklists and the provision of service in public libraries infuenced the development of this experiment.

1. Librarians need to provide aids, such as booklists, to help library users locate and select materials.

2. There is a need for more information about the use and effectiveness of booklists to aid library users in finding materials and to increase the use of materials.

3. Librarians need to design ways to measure the effectiveness of booklists to increase the use of materials and to aid user selection of materials.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous studies have been conducted in libraries to examine the relationship between booklists and use of books by patrons. In this section I will summarize what has been learned about booklists from these studies.

Priestley (1951) summarized the responses of 14 librarians to a survey questionnaire to determine the use of a

particular booklist in public libraries. The survey focused upon an annotated booklist, Meet the Sciences, 1900-1950, published by the New Jersey Library Association and distributed nationwide. Four questions in the survey were designed to obtain information about increases in reference questions and circulation of books about science; however, the participating libraries had not recorded data in either of these categories. Thus, they could not tell whether circulation of the booklist titles had increased.

Three questions in Priestley's questionnaire pertained to the methods used by responding libraries to distribute the booklists. The responses indicated that a variety of methods were used for distribution within the libraries. In some libraries copies were available on a display rack. In others, booklists were distributed in conjunction with book exhibits and/or booktalks, or by librarians providing readers' advisory services. One library reported that booklists were inserted in books checked out from the library.

Priestley concluded that booklists were used to stimulate "reading demand without any real knowledge of whether such a procedure ... has effective results" (p. 34). Her report is useful for its emphasis upon the importance of planning distribution methods which will make a booklist available to the maximum number of people.

In another study, an annotated booklist of fiction and non-fiction books, "Librarians' Choice--110 Significant Books from All Lands," and a display of the same books were used in an experiment conducted at the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Public Library. Approximately 20,000 copies of the booklist were distributed to schools and colleges (Terry and Bloss, 1959). The books were numbered and shelved in a designated area in the same order as they appeared on the booklist. Circulation of each book was counted. Shelf availability was recorded as well, because one of the goals of the experiment was to have a copy of each title always available.

Circulation increased to such an extent that it was difficult to have at least one copy of each title on the shelves at all times for the patrons to choose. In fact during the course of the experiment, the library's holdings of the booklist titles increased from 453 to 755, with some indication that additional copies were needed to meet the demand. The experiment was successful in that circulation of the books increased; however, as Golden (1983) points out there was no way to know whether the increased circulation was due to the booklist, the display or both (p. 14). Moreover, Terry and Bloss indicate that newspaper publicity about the experiment could also be a factor in its success.

In a third study, Goldhor (1981) assumed that a booklist would not increase circulation of the books on the list.

This assumption was based upon his premise that booklists would not facilitate or hinder browsing. Goldhor defined browsing as

> the casual examination of books at random to find something to borrow and read, with no purposive search for a specific title or a particular class of books... the reader comes to the library without having in mind 1 or more specific titles which he or she hopes to find and borrow -- or even necessarily a specific class of books from which he will choose. (p. 256)

Goldhor's initial hypothesis was that booklists would be ignored; therefore, he thought their use in a library would not influence circulation.

Two public libraries participated in his experiment which focused on adult individual biographies which had circulated no more than four times in the previous five years. During a three-month pre-test period, each circulation of the 115 titles (144 copies) in the sample was recorded. For the three-month experimental period, the titles were divided into three groups. One group consisted of 30 titles (39 copies) which were listed on an annotated booklist. One thousand copies of the booklist were distributed within the libraries. These books were left in their usual places on the shelves. The second group of 55 titles (66 copies) was placed in a special display to measure the effect of a display on circulation. The third group of 30 titles (39 copies) served as a control group for both the display and booklist groups. Each circulation was recorded during the

experimental period and borrowers were asked to complete a questionnaire intended to obtain information about how the book was selected.

Goldhor's original predictions that circulation of the booklist books would not be greater than that of the control group or would not increase during the experimental period were rejected. In reality, circulation of booklist books during the experimental period increased 450 percent over the pre-test period, while circulation of control group books did not increase. The circulation increase experienced by booklist titles was statistically significant.

Moreover, browsing was found to be a very important factor in the selection of booklist books in this experiment. Two-thirds of the respondents selected books by browsing. Goldhor attributed the success of the booklist for increasing circulation to its guidance function -- which is

> to provide readers with a means by which they can find their way through the relatively large number of books in a public library of almost any size to the books which they like (or think they will like) and therefore borrow....The book list ... presumably serves a guidance function by suggesting a group of titles ... from which each individual can narrow down to his final choice. (p. 266)

In another study, Taylor (1982) used an experimental/control group research design to examine the effect of increased bibliographic accessibility on the physical accessibility of

materials in a public library setting. In one part of her study, Taylor's hypothesis was that "for a specifically selected list of titles in the collection of the library, the average availability of those titles which are listed on a booklist distributed in that library will be significantly less than the average availability of those titles not listed on the booklist" (p. 181).

A sample of books representing three topics was selected from books on the shelves. Annotated booklists were prepared for the three topics -- "Biographies of Scientists," "Poetry by Contemporary American Women," and "Sports and the Athlete in Fiction." Copies of the booklists were available at the second floor reference desk and near the circulation desk along with other handouts, in keeping with the usual practice of the site library.

Taylor's hypothesis was rejected for all three groups of books on the booklists; there was no increase in the use of these items or decrease in their availability. Taylor suggested that the distribution method may have been one factor affecting the results of the experiment.

> More effort could have been made to make the lists available or noticeable: the fiction lists could have been displayed closer to the fiction shelves or to the fiction card catalog....The lists could have been placed literally on the circulation desk, or placed in books as they were checked out at the circulation desk. (p. 222)

Her supposition was that efforts to actively distribute the booklists might have increased the use of the books.

In another experiment Golden (1983) used annotated and unannotated booklists of twenty non-fiction books to measure the ability of the booklists to motivate selection of a book. He tested two hypotheses: (1) that circulation of a certain group of books would be greater when a booklist was used to increase knowledge of the existence of the books than when no booklist was used; (2) that annotated booklists which provide information about the contents of a book would increase circulation more than unannotated booklists.

Seven public libraries participated in the study over a six-month period. In each of three libraries 1200 copies of an annotated booklist were distributed by placing a list in any adult book borrowed from the library. Unannotated booklists of the same twenty books were distributed in like manner in three other public libraries. One library did not distribute booklists and thus acted as the experimental control. During a three month post-experimental period, two test libraries continued to distibute annotated booklists and one library to distribute unannotated lists, to test the time duration of the effect of a booklist on circulation.

Golden's first hypothesis, that increased knowledge of a book's existence in the library would increase its use was

accepted, as a statistically significant circulation increase occurred for books on both types of booklists. However the second hypothesis, that annotated booklists would increase circulation more than unannotated booklists was rejected. Increased knowledge of a book's existence influenced users to select that book more than specific knowledge of the book's contents. Moreover, the effect of unannotated booklists appeared to last longer than that of annotated.

To gain further insight into a patron's selection, any adult patron who checked out one of the study titles was asked to complete a questionnaire. Approximately one-third of the questionnaires were returned. Respondents indicated browsing as their primary selection technique. Those who responded that the booklists had influenced their choice, tended to read and use the library less than those whose selection was not influenced by the list. This points to the value of booklists for guiding those less familiar with the library as a result of infrequent contact.

The last experiment which will be described was conducted by Wood (1985) in an academic library, to study the usefulness of booklists for increasing the circulation of a group of mystery, historical fiction, and science fiction titles (the PZ section of the Library of Congress classification system). His study tested the null hypothesis that there

would be no significant increase in the circulation of the books on the booklist. This study is related to those conducted in public libraries because the site library acts as the public library for the residents of the town in which the university is located.

Wood indicated that library users received little help from the card catalog to locate mysteries and science fiction, and noted that browsing for a particular genre is difficult in the Library of Congress classification system. All fiction is arranged alphabetically by author, requiring that the user know the name of a specific author. A similar situation occurs in public libraries where genre fiction markings or subdivisions are not provided. Wood suggested that in this situation the booklist should act as a guidance tool to aid the selection of fiction.

In this study, the booklists were not actively distributed. The lists were available on a literature rack near the reference desk and card catalog. Thus patrons had to both notice the list, then decide to pick it up. Library staff also promoted the list when giving guidance to individual readers.

Circulation statistics for the five-year period in which the booklists were made available were analyzed for the experimental group and for a control group of books not

listed on the booklist. There was a significantly greater circulation of the books on the booklist than of those not so listed; therefore, the null hypothesis was rejected.

Circulation of books on the list increased in this study even with less active distribution effort. According to Wood, "if circulation increased, given such minimal distribution, it could be assumed that greater impact would be achieved if the book lists were more widely distributed and promoted" (p. 430).

Three points from this literature review deserve particular emphasis. First, we can see that at least in some situations booklists have been shown to significantly increase the circulation of groups of titles featured in this manner. The studies conducted by Goldhor, Golden and Wood provide evidence for this assertion.

Second, one reason why booklists increase the use of books appears to be their role as a selection aid for library users, especially browsers. Questionnaire responses in the Golden and Goldhor studies support this point. Similarly, Baker (in press) argues that the success of booklists may be attributable to their function as an exposure technique. She proposes

> that browsers can be easily overloaded by the large number of possible choices they are confronted with when they enter a library. Like other consumers, browsers may adopt ... strategies to help them narrow

> their reading selection to a more manageable number of titles. (pp.27 & 28)

A third important point is that the method of distribution of the booklists may be a factor in their effectiveness. In two of the three experiments in which the circulation increase was statistically significant, the booklists were actively distributed. Both Goldhor and Golden disseminated the booklists by placing copies in books checked out from the site libraries. When distributed in this manner, reader effort is minimized in that he/she is relieved of the decision to pick up a copy of the booklist. Baker (in press) mentions this requirement of little effort on the part of the library user as an aspect of successful exposure techniques (p. 28).

HYPOTHESIS

The experiment reported here was designed to test the null hypothesis that a booklist of fiction books, which had not been borrowed from a public library in four years or longer, would not significantly increase the circulation of those books.

Based upon the results of previous studies of booklists, the researcher expected that the null hypothesis would be rejected. That is, there WOULD be a statistically

significant increase in the circulation of books on the booklist when compared to circulation of the control group.

LIMITATIONS

Two limitations were imposed upon the study. First, only one public library participated; therefore, the findings of the study apply only to that library and cannot be generalized to all public libraries. Second, the study only considered books from the fiction collection which had not been checked out in four years or longer. Thus other print and non-print materials were not included.

METHODOLOGY

The experiment was conducted in the Lexington Library of the Davidson County Public Library System. Lexington Library has 10,834 registered borrowers. The System has a total of 16,516 registered borrowers, any of whom may use the Lexington Library. The System serves a total county population of 116,841; 15,711 are residents of Lexington.

In order to choose a random sample for the experiment, each of the estimated 9,750 books available in the general fiction collection on January 3 & 4, 1986 was examined to ascertain the last date of circulation as indicated by the date due card. A card noting author, title, and last

circulation date was prepared for each book which had not circulated in four years or longer. A random sample of books for the experimental and control groups was then selected from a total of 633 cards (6.5% of the estimated collection on the shelves). A total of 70 titles were selected; 35 for the experimental group and 35 for the control group.

After the sample had been selected, three titles were withdrawn from the control group because the last circulation date had been recorded incorrectly. These books had circulated in less than the four years or longer required for inclusion in the study. Furthermore, duplicate copies identified prior to selecting the sample were eliminated from the study. Duplicate copies of four titles in the experimental group and eight titles in the control group were discovered after the sample had been selected. In each case, one copy of the title had not circulated in four years or longer. Data was collected for both copies of these 12 duplicates which comprised 16 percent of the total of 79 items in the study. Thus the experimental group was composed of 35 titles (39 copies) and the control group, 32 titles (40 copies).

The 35 titles in the experimental group were listed on an unannotated booklist entitled "Fiction for Winter Reading," printed on brightly colored paper. One thousand copies were

available within the library, during an eight-week experimental period, from January 13, 1986 to March 10, 1986. Three strategies were used for distribution. Eight hundred copies were inserted in books checked out by library users. One hundred copies were available on a stand-up display at the circulation desk near the library entrance. The library staff had not used this area previously for displaying booklists. Finally, 100 copies were available at the reference desk along with other brochures and handouts. This third method of distribution was a normal procedure for the library. At the conclusion of the experimental period, the number of booklists remaining at the circulation and reference desks was tabulated. Twenty-eight copies of the booklist had been taken from the reference desk and 63 from the stand-up display. Thus a total of 891 booklists were distributed during the experimental period.

Throughout the course of the study, experimental and control group books were shelved in their usual locations in the general fiction collection. The control group was not advertised in any manner.

Any library user who checked out one of the booklist titles was asked to complete a brief questionnaire for each book selected. The questions were intended to determine whether the booklist was used to aid selection and how the booklist was obtained. The questionnaire also asked for information

about the respondent, including frequency of library use, age, sex, occupation, and highest level of education.

Every circulation of experimental and control group books was recorded during the eight-week experimental period. In addition, information pertaining to factors which might influence selection was obtained for each book in the study. Data was collected in the following six categories which might influence circulation:

(1) total number of previous circulations (circulation history);

(2) copyright date;

(3) acquisition year;

(4) whether or not the book had a jacket;

(5) whether the book was hardbound or paperback (all books in both groups were hardbound; therefore, this factor was eliminated from analysis);

(6) physical condition of the book -- good or not good. Books rated good were intact. Books rated not good had pages missing, jacket torn, or binding damaged.

Data about the books and from the questionnaires was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences-X (SPSS-X).

FINDINGS

This experiment was conducted to measure the effect of a booklist on the circulation of a group of non-popular fiction books in a public library. Other aspects considered the influence of the booklist as a selection aid and the impact of the method by which the booklist was distributed. The findings related to the effect on circulation are described first.

Experimental and control group books were compared according to six variables which might influence circulation to determine whether a significant difference existed between the groups. If no such difference occurs, we can assume the two groups are equivalent in relation to factors affecting circulation. Using a T-Test, four ratio-level variables -- circulation history, copyright date, acquisition year, and total months since last circulation -- were compared for each group. Experimental group books had an average of 15 pre-experimental circulations and an average of six years since the last circulation. Control group books had an average of 12 pre-experimental circulations and an average of six years, ten months since the last circulation. The average copyright year was 1964 for books in the experimental group and 1962 for control group books. The average acquisition year was 1966 for the experimental group books and 1967 for books in the control group. Fifty

percent of the experimental group books had been acquired before 1965 and 50 percent after that year (the median acquisition year). Control group books had a median acquisition year of 1970. There was no significant difference between the experimental and control group books when these factors were compared.

Likewise, the variables physical condition and book jacket were compared for the experimental and control group books using a Chi-square test. In the experimental group, 32 books were rated in good condition and 7, not good. Thirty-seven control group books were rated good and 3, not good. Twenty-five experimental group books had book jackets; fourteen did not have jackets. In the control group, 37 books had book jackets; 3 did not have jackets. Again there was no significant difference between the two groups of books. This means that experimental group books and control group books were similar when these six factors were considered. Any difference between the groups was no greater than could be accounted for by chance. Thus we would not expect any of these variables to significantly effect the circulation of books in either of the groups during the experimental period.

In order to determine the effect on circulation, the experimental period circulations of the two groups were compared using analysis of variance (ANOVA). Experimental

group books circulated 33 times during the experimental period. Thirteen of these books circulated once, seven books were borrowed twice and two books were borrowed three times. However, only four books in the control group circulated during the experimental period and each only once. The ANOVA test comparing circulation between the two groups during the experimental period showed that books in the experimental group circulated significantly more ($p = .000$) than their counterparts in the control group. Even when the six variables which might influence circulation were factored in, there was a statistically significant difference in circulation between the two groups ($p = .002$).

Thus the null hypothesis, that a booklist of fiction books, which had not been borrowed from a public library in four years or longer, would not significantly increase the circulation of those books, was rejected. As expected, the increase in circulation of the experimental group books, listed on a booklist, was significantly greater than that of the control group books which received no such treatment.

Another aspect of the study dealt with the influence of the booklist on selection and the distribution methods for the booklist as determined by questionnaire responses. Questionnaires were completed by 25 of the 33 patrons who

checked out titles listed on the booklist. Questionnaire data was analyzed using a chi-square test.

A booklist was indicated as the selection method on 21 (84%) of the 25 questionnaires. Browsing, indicated on three questionnaires, was the second most frequent selection method. We can conclude from this that the booklist was a primary factor influencing selection and, therefore, caused the increase in circulation of experimental group books.

Selection method and distribution were compared to determine the most effective strategy for distributing the booklists. Booklists obtained from the stand-up display at the circulation desk were used select three books (12%). Four books (16%) were chosen by using booklists inserted in a book at check-out. Fourteen books (56%) were selected by using a booklist obtained from the reference desk, a usual location for brochures and hand-outs in the site library. This percentage is higher than anticipated based upon information from previous studies of booklists. Examination of the completed questionnaires revealed that one respondent had checked out ten books by using a booklist obtained from the reference desk. This may have influenced the results.

A final correlation was that of frequency of library use with selection method. Respondents who indicated that they use the library once a week or more often utilized a

booklist to check out 18 books. Two questionnaires indicated library use at least once a month and use of a booklist for selection. One respondent who used the booklist indicated library use every other week.

CONCLUSIONS

This paper began by implying that librarians need to provide selection aids, such as booklists, for library users and need more information about the effective use of booklists. The experiment reported here was an effort to augment the information already available about the effect of booklists on circulation.

Keeping in mind the limitations imposed upon the study, this experiment represents another instance of a significant increase in the circulation of books listed on a booklist -- in this case, the increased use of non-popular fiction books in one public library. Taking in account the benefits of booklists, mentioned previously, and the increased circulation, we have additional support for the provision of booklists as a selection aid.

The results of the questionnaire responses regarding frequency of library use compared with use of the booklist for selection were somewhat different from those of previous studies and from the expectations of the investigator prior

to the experiment. The investigator had presumed that infrequent library users, who would be less familiar with the collection, would be more likely to use a booklist to aid selection. It does appear; however, that in the site library, both those who use the library regularly, as well as, infrequent users might utilize booklists.

Another unexpected outcome of the study related to the distribution method for the booklist. According to information reported in previous studies, the investigator had anticipated that booklists inserted in books at check-out would be used most often to aid selection. However, booklists obtained from the reference desk were used to select the greatest percentage of books. More information is needed to determine whether the strategy of placing booklists at the reference desk with other brochures is an effective distribution method in this particular library.

Both of these outcomes seem to have resulted from the selection of ten books from the booklist by one respondent, as mentioned earlier. Nevertheless, the information gained from this study can provide a starting point for the site library.

APPENDICES

1. REFERENCES
2. SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS
3. COPY OF BOOKLIST

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SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

This questionnaire is part of a study of book selection which the library is conducting. Your assistance in answering these questions will be appreciated. Your participation is voluntary and no signature is required. Thank you for your help.

Title of book checked out 25 questionnaires were completed for 18 experimental group books

1. How did you choose this particular book? (please check one response)

12% Browsing the shelves	4% I like books by this author *8%
___ Recommended by friend	___ I like this type of book *12%
84% Booklist	___ Recommended by the librarian
___ Book Review	___ Other (please specify) _____

*2nd response although only one was requested

2. If you used a booklist to select this book did you obtain the booklist

12% as you entered the library	56% from the reference desk
16% inserted in a book which you checked out	___ other (please specify) ___

3. In general, how often do you check out books from this library?

76% once a week or more often	16% once a month
8% every other week	___ every other month
___ less often than every other month	

4. Are you 96% female or 4% male?

5. What is your age group?

4% under 20	28% 50 - 59
___ 20 - 29	___ 60 - 69
8% 30 - 39	44% over 69
16% 40 - 49	

6. What is your principal occupation? What do you do?

48% retired; 20% clerical; 16% housewife; 12% professional; 4% student

7. What is the highest level of education which you have completed?

8% did not complete high school	8% 1 to 3 years of college
12% high school graduate	___ college graduate
___ technical school	64% graduate school
	8% no response

8. Have you ever participated in this study?

___ yes 100% no ___ don't remember

PLEASE DEPOSIT IN QUESTIONNAIRE BOX

THANK YOU

FICTION FOR WINTER READING

Surgeon, USA by Frank G. Slaughter

Until the Day Break by Sallie L. Bell

There is a Season by Alice Colvin

Wing the Blue Air by William Neubauer

The Sheriff of Purgatory by Jim Morris

The Man Who Stole a University by Phoebe and Todhunter Ballard

Cassandra at the Wedding by Dorothy Baker

Fandango Rock by John Masters

A Time to Speak by June Drummond

The Human Factor by Graham Greene

Far from the Customary Skies by Warren Eyster

The Nunnery by Dorothy Charques

The Seed and the Sower by Laurens Van der Post

Mister Fisherman by Jack Bennett

Marshall of Wichita by Tom Curry

The Life of Riley by Anthony Cronin

Laura Possessed by Anthea Fraser

World's End by Upton Sinclair

The Coat I Wore by Lucille Finlay

A Slanting Light by Gerda Charles

Shane by Jack Schaefer

The Entrepreneur by I. G. Broat

The Etruscan by Mika Waltari

Frontiers by John Strachey

The Flame is Green by R. A. Lafferty

Beyond the Poseidon Adventure by Paul Gallico

Fire on the Ice by Dorothy J. Roberts

The Winthrop Covenant by Louis Auchincloss

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